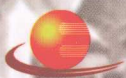
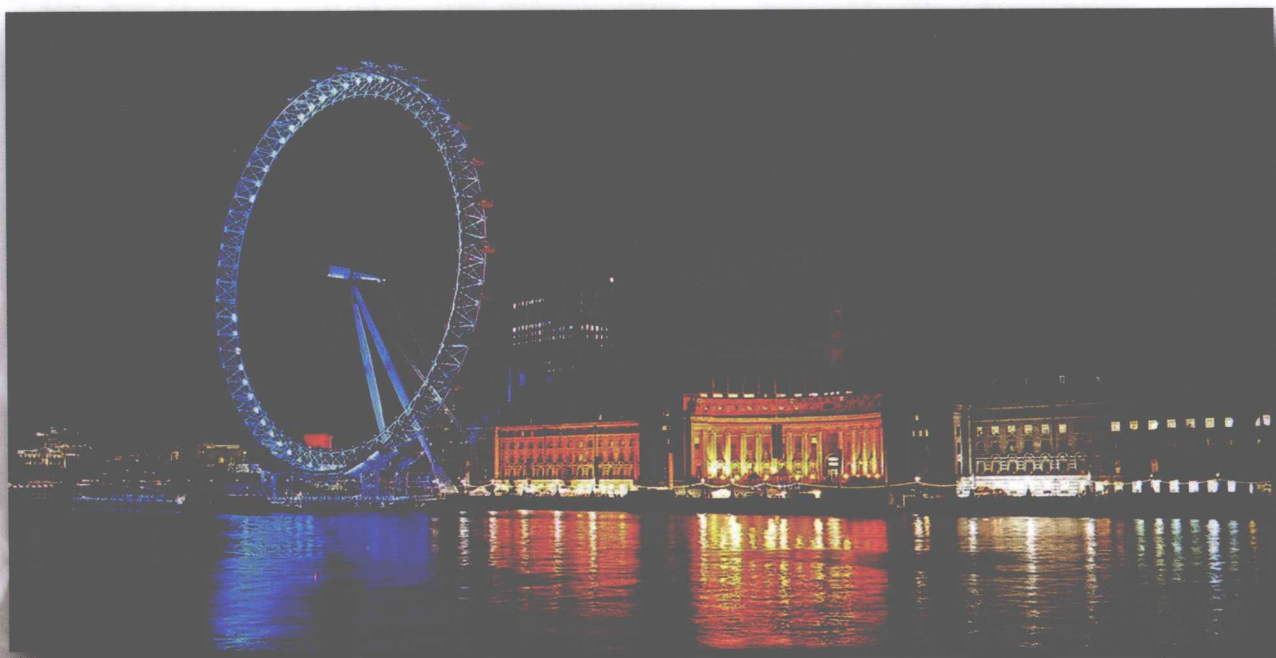


大学英语精讲精练教程编写组 编

大学英语 精讲精练教程·写作

DAXUEYINGYUJINGJIANGJINGLIANJIAOCHENG·XIEZUO

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前 言

在大学生活中,英语学习几乎成了中国大学生必过的一道门槛。如何顺利跨越这道门槛成为很多大学生朋友的“烦恼”。为此,我们组织富有经验的老师编写了这套《大学英语精讲精练教程》,希望能为广大大学生朋友顺利通过英语考试助一臂之力。

本套《大学英语精讲精练教程》阐述了大学英语四六级考试的性质、考试题型、命题原则和试题难度,向考生提供了试题的答案,介绍了在大学考试中常见的词汇。考生通过对本套丛书内容的学习,不仅可对大学英语考试的命题、题型、难度和评分等各方面的情况有所了解,而且能很好地巩固和加深所学的英语语言知识。书中的讲解可以有效地帮助考生克服自学过程中所遇到的各种障碍,从而正确地理解原文的含义和试题中的语言测试点。

综观本套丛书,有如下特点:

第一,针对性强。本套丛书明确针对大学英语考试,对各种题型进行专项辅导,重点突出,有针对性。

第二,内容翔实全面。本套丛书在介绍每种类型的题目时,都结合大量的实例加以讲解,并且每一个知识点都有相应的练习题目,内容全面、丰富。

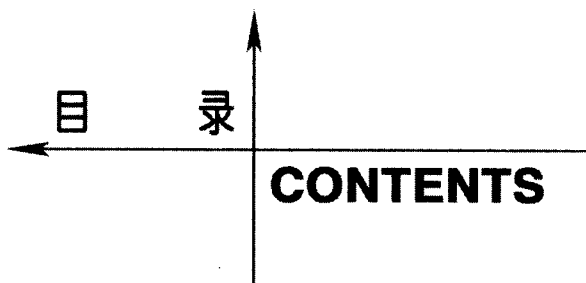
第三,注重对解题方法和技巧的训练。本套丛书将各种题型分成不同的类别分别介绍其解题方法,强调对技巧的训练。

本套丛书的编者均为大学英语教学一线的骨干教师,对大学英语教学和应试辅导有潜心的研究,并且有丰富的教学经验,其中有些教师多次参加过大学英语四六级考试的阅卷工作。我们相信,本套丛书一定会对读者有所帮助,成为广大考生的良师益友。

尽管如此,由于编写本书的时间和编者的水平有限,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 5 月



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第一部分

写 作

第一章

大学英语四六级写作概述



第一节 大学英语四六级作文

一、四六级 710 分新大纲作文解读

(一) 样卷结构

样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

(二) 相关考试说明

样卷答题时间共 125 分钟。考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡 1 上完成写作部分。30 分钟后,监考员发试题册,考生在接着的 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后,监考员收回答题卡 1。考生在答题卡 2 上完成其余部分的试题。

(三) 样卷解读

根据样卷结构及考试说明我们可以看出在本次四六级考试改革(710 分)中,作文方面并没有太大的改动,仍然是要求 120 个字左右的文章,唯一的变化只是把写作与快速阅读试题放在答题纸的第一部分并且限制在 45 分钟内作完,而不允许占用别的题目的时间来完成这两道题目,这显然是对写作时间进行了严格的控制,从而加大了作文的难度。这就要求考生上手快,迅速从思索的内容中整理出一条主线,并勇于作出决定。在这种情况下,“作出任何决定都不作决定要好”这句话真的是一个真理。当然在时间的压力下来写出一篇较好的文章也是一种挑战。

二、大学英语四六级写作的特点分析

(一) 题材

题材多源于日常生活和有关科技、社会、文化等方面的一般常识,不涉及知识面过广、专业性太强的内容。具体特点如下:

1. 反映大学在校生的校园学习、生活以及对择业、人生等方面的态度和看法

How I Finance My College Education? (2000 年 1 月)

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus. (2002 年 1 月)

How to Succeed in a Job Interview? (2001 年 1 月)

My Ideal Job (1994 年 6 月)

Is Failure a Bad Thing? (1992 年 1 月)

2. 与普通市民日常生活息息相关的社会热点话题

(1) 永恒热点话题

1) 水资源话题: Global Shortage of Fresh Water (1996 年 6 月)

2) 环境话题: Make Our City Greener (1990 年 6 月)

- 3) 关于金钱、运气的话题: Can Money Buy Happiness? (1995 年 1 月)
Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck? (1998 年 6 月)
- 4) 关于假冒伪劣商品现象: Harmfulness of Fake Commodities (1998 年 1 月)
- 5) 关于交通问题: The World is Getting Smaller and Smaller (1994 年 1 月)
Bicycle—An Important Means of Transport in China (1991 年 1 月)
- 6) 休闲娱乐(电影、电视、度假及体育运动):
My Most Favorite Program (1993 年 6 月)
Positive and Negative Aspects of Sports (1993 年 1 月)
- 7) 疾病与健康: Changes in People's Diet (1991 年 6 月)
- (2) 近期热点话题
 - 1) It Pays to be Honest (2003 年 1 月)
 - 2) Don't Hesitate to Say "No" (1999 年 1 月)
 - 3) The Two-Day Weekend (1996 年 1 月)

(二) 体裁

体裁多为杂合体——论说文,重在测试考生用文字评论和说明事物的能力。最近的两次考试中出现了描写与论说杂合的现象,值得考生注意。

(三) 命题形式(按出现频率高低顺序列举)

1. 提纲式

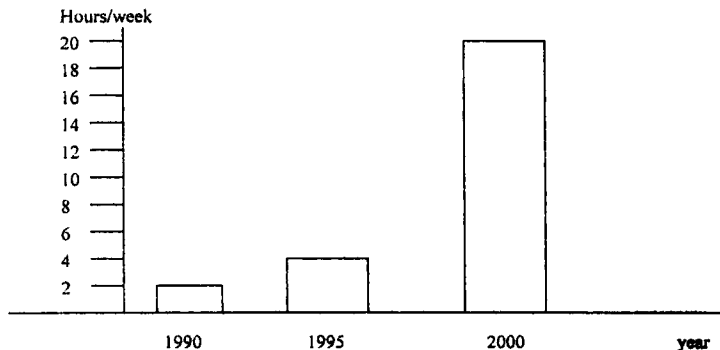
Is A Test of Spoken English Necessary? (2000 年 6 月)

- (1) 很多人认为有必要进行英语口语考试,理由是……
- (2) 也有人持不同意见……
- (3) 我的看法和打算……

2. 图表式

Student Use of Computers (2002 年 6 月)

- (1) 下图所示为 1990 年、1995 年、2000 年某校大学生使用计算机的情况,请描述其变化;
- (2) 请说明发生这些变化的原因(可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明);
- (3) 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题。



3. 情景式

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus (2002 年 1 月)

假设你是李明,请就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信,内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等,可以是表扬,可以是批评建议,也可以兼而有之。

4. 段首句式

Stop Smoking

- (1) Smoking is harmful to health.
- (2) Getting rid of the smoking habit is not easy.
- (3) In order to protect non-smokers from becoming smokers, measures should be taken to reduce the appeal of smoking.

5. 关键词式

The Value of Time

【关键词】precious, value, limited, habit, laziness, failure, make use of, useful, equal to, valuable, get into the habit of

6. 标题式

Should Men and Women Be Equal?

【引言段】“Should men and women be equal?” This is a question much talked about by people all over the world today.

三、四六级考试作文评分原则及评分标准

(一) 评分原则

把内容和语言作为一个统一体进行综合评判。主要是看内容是否切题,表达是否充分,所用语言是否能清楚而明确地表达思想。阅卷人员就总的印象,即文章的总体表达效果给出分数,而不是按语法、词汇、拼写、标点等错误的累计数目多少来扣分。

(二) 评分标准

2分、5分、8分、11分、14分共五等。

14分:切题,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

11分:切题,表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

8分:基本切题,表达思想比较清楚,文字尚连贯,但语言错误较多。

5分:基本切题,表达思想不够清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误。

2分:条理不清,思路混乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

字数不足(须不低于120字)酌情扣分,一般每少10个词扣去1分。

四、四六级作文高分策略

(一) 内容

准确表达以提纲或其他形式给出的全部提示内容。

(二) 语言表达

力求准确、规范、精练及丰富多样。

选、用词

(1) 拼写准确掌握“音标记忆法”,如“phenomenon”;拼写拿不准的情况下,建议采取“take a roundabout way”的做法,如“poisonous”拼写拿不准的情况下,可采用有把握的“harmful”替换之。

(2) 注意所用词的细节性使用规范:如“much”和“many”都表示“许多”这一意思,但前者只能修饰不可数名词,后者则恰恰相反。“big”和“large”虽都有“大”的意思,但前者指的是体积大,而后者多指面积大,因此,“一个宽敞的房间”应为“a large room”。再如,汉语中“黄色”一词,可以指一种颜色,也可用来表示“淫秽、下流”这一意思,但英语中的“yellow”是绝对没有后者之意的,因而绝对不能做想当然的简单对应,否则不仅不能达意,还可能闹出大笑话来。

(3) 词的搭配要恰当:一方面,鉴于英汉间表达上的差别,汉语中可搭配使用的两个词其英文对应词不一定能搭配在一起使用。如,汉语中可以说“×××的价格很贵(便宜)”,但英语中却不可说“The price of ... is expensive (or cheap).”另一方面,要注意主被动搭配,即谓语的主被动形式。比如,有的同学忽略了“remain”是不及物动词无被动语态这一事实,而将其错误地用作“be remained”。

(4) 注意制造用词上的“亮点”。“亮点”的制造要求考生在课下应多注意同义词、词组及表达方式的积累,这样不仅可以避免用词上的重复,还可以使自己用上别人想不到的某种表达方式,从而显出自己的“与众不同”或者说“独到之处”,亦即用词上的“亮点”。比如,在表示“持有或坚持某种观点”时,可选用“think, believe, hold, claim, insist, argue, maintain, be of the opinion”等表达方式;再如,在表达“他非常喜欢音乐”时,如果说“He likes music very much.”就似乎没有什么特点,因为这是一个大家都能想到的说法,如果能用上“enjoy”或是“care for”会好一些,而如果能想到“be/go crazy about sth.”那就更好了。

句子写作

1. 完整规范

最基本的要求,掌握英语的五种基本句型模式:

(1) 主—系—表

I am a student.

He is angry.

He remains the same.

Seeing is believing.

The old man's job is to keep watching on the warehouse.

His idea is that we set out right now.

(其他常用系动词有: turn, become, get, grow, go, come, sound, taste, smell, fall 等)

(2) 主—谓—宾

He enjoys music very much.

He loves her.

He believes firmly that he will make it someday.

She has just finished reading that novel.

(3) 主—谓

He has moved away.

She is weeping.

(4) 主—谓—宾—宾补

What he said made his teacher very angry.

We find it difficult to stop him from doing that.

They chose him their chairman.

(5) 主—谓—主补

The teacher was made very angry by his words.

He was elected the chairman of the committee.

2. 灵活多样

句式就是句子的结构方式,也就是句子的式样或格式。不同的思想内容要用不同的句式来表达;而同一思想内容也可以用不同的句式来表达。句式不同,表达效果也就不同。一篇文章如果千篇一律都是简单句,则肯定会单调乏味,毫无生气。只有句式多样化,文章才会生动有趣,充满活力。简而言之,在句式的处理上,要长短句相间,即以简单句为主,辅之以相应的并列句和复合句;就句型而言,切忌在同一篇文章中多次使用同一句型。请看下面两段:

(1) We can imagine the beautiful surroundings. (2) There are many trees along the streets. (3) There is a clean river in the city. (4) There are many fishes in the river. (5) There are willow trees on the one side. (6) There are some pieces of grassland on the other side. (7) There are many flowers on them.

段中七个句子都是简单句,且用了同一“*There be*”句型,结构单一,缺乏生机。再看下面修改后的段落:

(1) Just imagine the beautiful surroundings if we make our cities greener. (2) Green trees line the streets. (3) A clean river winds through the city, in which a lot of fishes swim around. (4) On the one side stand rows of willow trees. (5) On the other side lies a stretch of grassland sprinkled with many yellow and red flowers.

改写后的这段文字,有复合句(1), (3), 也有简单句(2), (4)和(5),一长一短,抑扬顿挫的节奏感就出来了。不仅在句式上做到了长短交叉,而且句型结构变化也很大,使文章流畅自然,生动活泼。

(三) 文章结构布局

1. 结构完整,匀称利落

(1) 英语篇章结构的布局特点:总—分—总。文章的第一部分简要地介绍一下文章的主题线索(a brief introduction to the theme);属于“分”部分的若干段落详细分析论证主题思想(body);后面的“总”是文章的结论部分,作者通常在这部分总结自己在该问题上的态度、看法或是提出相应的建议(expressing the author's ideas or attitude towards the problem or phenomenon involved)。四六级作文尽管篇幅较短(不低于120个字即可),内容覆盖面相对较窄,但它毕竟是一篇完整的文章,这就要求考生写出的文章要结构健全,给人以整体感;要篇中分段,且段落划分得体,长短合理,一般以三、四段为宜。

(2) 英语段落结构:主题句(topic sentence) — 支撑句(supporting sentence) — 结论句(concluding sentence)。

1) 主题句是段落的灵魂,是对段落中心思想的概括,起着提纲挈领的作用,因而,主题句写作可以说是文章成败的一个关键。

主题句的写作:除了含有段首句提示的命题形式外,其他命题形式都没有现成的主题句,这就需要考生根据题目所给提示信息自己设计一个主题句。就出现频率最高的提纲作文而言,可采取如下步骤:首先,分析提纲中每一个提示项的核心意义(core meaning),抓住“核心词”;然后,围绕该“核心词”写成一个在语言表达上尽可能有特色的句子,并将其置于段首,这样一个主题句就写成了。如果遇到的不是提纲作文,则应根据所给相应形式的提示先自拟一个提纲,然后再遵循上述步骤即可。见下例:

Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus (1997 年 6 月)

- A. 大学生了解社会的必要性。
- B. 了解社会的途径(大众媒介、社会服务等)。
- C. 我打算怎么做。

相应主题句:

- A. It is very important for students to get to know as much as possible about the world outside the campus.
- B. There are many ways in which a student can get to know about the outside world.
- C. Personally, I intend to ...

2) 支撑句的写作:主题句写成之后,下面接着要做的就是运用恰当的支撑句对主题句进行充分的拓展、分析和论证,具体地说,也就是段落的拓展这一过程。

注意事项:支撑句的写作必须确保写出的句子与段落主题紧密相关。

考生应注意相关方法技巧的使用。列举如下:

例证法:

又称举例法,作为论说文写作中使用频率最高的一种段落拓展方法,例证法的使用旨在通过具体的事例来对主题句所包含的核心思想进行客观的分析和阐述,从而在读者心中留下更深刻的印象。见下例:

We should know that he who seizes the right moment is the right man. ... If Hellen Keller had rejected her teacher's help, she might have been as ignorant as any other inborn blind...

引证法:

Opportunities are available to everyone. Just as a western saying goes, "Every dog has its day." Everybody enjoys opportunity sometime in his life...

列举法:

There are several reasons for the increase. Firstly, the open policy ... Secondly, the beautiful scenery of ... In addition, the government may not have realized...

具体表现法:

Bicycles are very popular in China. Almost every family in the city has two or three bicycles. During the rush hour, you can see thousands of people—man and woman, old and young, riding their bicycles to work and study...

定义推展法:

There is a famous saying, "Practice makes perfect." What does it denote? It suggests to us that practice is the key to success in all fields of activities. It is practice alone that enables us to build up...

正反叙述法:

But others maintain that we should read extensively. ... If one has many kinds of knowledge, he'll have more chances to succeed. If a man knows much in one field but knows nothing in other fields, he may be useless...

因果法:

During holidays, the traffic in big cities is always particularly heavy. This is mainly because... Farmers in the country also... As a result, traffic jams often occur.

3) 结论句的写作:在有了主题句和若干支撑句之后,往往还需要有一个结论句,对该段的中心思想做一总结陈述(re-statement)。见下例:

Money doesn't mean everything. For example, a millionaire who suffered from serious cancer..., but he failed and soon died in despair. This story tells us that money is far from omnipotence.

当然,如果段落的支撑句部分已将主题句论述得非常充分,此时结尾句也可略去不写,尤其在使用列举法拓展段落时。见下例:

Generally speaking, three kinds of book owners are identified. Some of them ... Others have all the standard sets and best sellers but have read none. And there are still others who ...

2. 衔接连贯,自然严谨

所谓“衔接连贯,自然严谨”是指文章中的句与句之间、段与段之间语义紧凑,逻辑顺畅。要想实现这一目标,就必须注意在句与句、段与段之间使用恰当的过渡性词语,使文章层次分明且浑然一体。见下例:

City Traffic Jams

During holidays, the traffic in big cities is always particularly heavy. This is **mainly** because ... Farmers in the country **also** flood into the cities. ... **As a result**, traffic jams often occur.

On Opportunities

Nowadays, there is a heated discussion concerning opportunities. However, views on that matter vary greatly. Some people maintain that ...

But, many others just don't agree. According to them, ...

As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of the latter opinion, ...

(四) 篇章类型写作模式解析

1. 对立观点阐述和作者态度型

命题形式:提纲式、情景式

写作思路:概述—分析说明一种观点—对比分析另一种观点—你的观点

段落:四段

相关经典句型链接:

➡ Para. 1

(1) When it comes to ..., different people have distinct views.

(2) Nowadays, there is a heated discussion concerning ... However, views on that matter vary greatly.

➡ Para. 2

(1) Some people maintain that ... They emphasize that ...

(2) Some people are of the opinion that ... They say that ...

➡ Para. 3

(1) However, other people may not agree. According to them, ...

(2) But there are some other people that hold just the opposite. They say that ...

➡ Para. 4

(1) Who is right? I think both of them have something right. But ...

(2) As far as I'm concerned, I agree with the former / latter one. ...

(3) In my opinion, neither of them is right. ...

2. 问题解决型

命题形式:提纲式、图表式

写作模式:发现问题—分析问题—解决问题

段落:三段

图表问题解决型相关经典句型链接:

➡ Para. 1

(1) From the diagram / chart / graph / figure given here, we can perceive that ...

(2) If we examine the diagram / chart / graph / figure given here carefully, we'll find out that ...

➡ Para. 2

(1) There are ... reasons for ... In the first place, ... In addition, ... Finally, ...

(2) What has brought about ...? I think there are ... reasons. First / Firstly, ... Second / Secondly ... In addition, ...

➡ Para. 3

(1) To sum up / conclude, during the period from ... to ..., ... on account of ..., ...

(2) If the trend continues / If the phenomenon continues to exist, it'll inevitably exert an unfavorable effect on ... So immediate measures / steps must be taken to ...

3. 现象对立面分析和作者态度型

命题形式:提纲式

写作思路:简要介绍某一现象—其正反两个方面(优缺点)—我的态度或看法

段落:三段

相关经典句型链接:

➡ Para. 1

(1) As we all know, ... is ...

(2) Nowadays, ...

➡ Para. 2

(1) There are some advantages of telephones. The first is ... and the second is ... In addition, ...

(2) There is no denying the fact that ... has some advantages. It is not only ..., but also ... Meanwhile, ... So it

is not too much to say that without ... , our life would be unimaginable.

➡ Para. 3

(1) But/However, ... have their own disadvantages, too. For one things ... ; for another, ...

(2) With all its advantages/Advantageous as it is, ... also has some obvious disadvantages. To begin with, ... Besides, ... Furthermore, ... In a word, the limitations of ... can't be denied.

(3) It is obvious that ... Just as a coin has its two sides, ... bears advantages and disadvantages as well. But/However, I think ...

4. 论证说理型

以某一概念(名言警句、成语、术语或谚语)为题目,要求考生以例证为主要手段,论证该概念所蕴含的道理。

命题形式:提纲式

写作思路:解释所设定的概念—以实例证明主题—总结:呼应主题

段落:三段

相关经典句型链接:

➡ Para. 1

(1) ... This is a saying/proverb full of logic. It tells us/means/indicates/denotes that ...

(2) There is a very famous saying/proverb in English, which goes as follows / which says, "... " What does it mean/denote/indicate? / What does it tell us? It mean/indicates/denotes that

➡ Para. 2

(1) Let's take ... for example. ... Another typical/striking example is ...

(2) A case in point is ... makes another good example.

(3) Many / A good many examples can be easily found / identified to make a case for this proverb/saying. ... proves to be another example ...

➡ Para. 3

(1) To sum up, ...

(2) In a word, ...

(3) To conclude, ...

(五) 写作中需要注意的相关非语言因素

(1) 书写要认真,卷面要整洁。

字迹是否清晰,卷面是否整洁,这一点往往会直接影响到评卷人的心理,继而影响到考生作文得分的高低,因而考生在这方面必须多加注意,注意在平时的写作练习中养成良好的书写习惯。

(2) 时间分配:构思(约 5 分钟)—写作过程(约 20 分钟)—检查(约 5 分钟)。

五、评卷实例

实例一

题目: Bicycles—An Important Means of Transport in China

提纲: (1) 为什么自行车在中国这样普及

(2) 和汽车的比较

(3) 自行车在中国的前途



Score: 14

Bicycles are very popular in China. Almost every family in the city has two or three bicycles. During the rush hour, you can see that thousands of people—man and woman, old and young—ride their bicycles to work and study. That is why China is called "the kingdom of bicycles".

Compared with cars, bicycles are superior in many ways. First, they are cheap, convenient and easy to ride. Second, riding bicycle is good for health. Third, they bring no noise nor air pollution. Though cars are faster and more comfortable, they are too expensive. They consume plenty of oil and they pollute the air. Sometimes, it is difficult for a driver to park his car. Moreover, they often cause traffic jams and accidents.

In my opinion, the future of bicycle is very promising. Since China is a developing country and has a large population, I think, riding bicycle is appropriate to Chinese present conditions. It will be an important means of transportation for quite

a long time.



Score: 11

There millions of bicycles in today's China. Bicycles are very important means of transport in people's daily lives. Because to ride a bicycle is very simple, to buy a bicycle will not cost so much money, to park a bicycle needs just a small room and to ride a bicycle does not need oil but the rider's strength, bicycles are popular all over the world, especially in China.

Compared with a car, a bicycle is much cheaper. It is more suitable for China as a developing country. And a bicycle has almost caused no pollution but a car has. On the contrary, a bicycle is too slow, it costs more times than a car.

I think the population of China's bicycle will be kept for the long run. Because it will be replaced by a car, a bus and so on in some developed areas in China, and it will be made a wide use in the developing areas in China, the number of bicycles in China will be the same as today but I believe that its quality will be improved.



Score: 8

Bicycle is an important means of transport in China. The important reason of it is the economy of Chinese. The use of bicycle in China is widely because people in China have not high wage. They can only afford a bicycle, and they have no money to buy a car which is too expensive. So Chinese usually buy a bicycle, and use it to go to work, or go to travel and so on. The other reason is the large population of China. All these made the bicycle become the important means of transport.

The bicycle, compared to the car, is not too expensive and it is easy to learn and to use and it can save the surface of putting it. It doesn't ask to build the garage like car. This point is very important to China, because of the lack of land. It isn't too expensive, so Chinese can afford it. It doesn't need any oil, and it can't cause the pollution. All of these are the good needs compared to the car.

In the future, bicycle will be widely used. And it will be in good demand. People will produce much more modern bicycles.



Score: 5

Perhaps the amount of bicycle in China is the largest in the world. Why was it so widely used in China? I thought the answer was: the population in China is too large and the price of bicycle is much cheaper. The third answer is that the bicycle is easier in using than other transportations.

Comparing with the car, the bicycle is cheaper and it is easier in using than the car, but its speed is lower than that of the car.

The bicycle will be remained for a long time in China but in the end it will be disappeared with the improvement of people's living level.



Score: 2

As every body know, China a big developing country. So, the living standard of people not very high at present people's income is not enough for they to buy cars motorcycles. And bike is easy to ride. Bicycle is cheaper be made. And I think bicycle the useful tool of transport in China now. So, it is quite popular and widely used in China's cities and country sides than the personal transportation-tool.

Bike is a kind of clean tools of transport. It not use gas and other enegers. For this reason it not creat pollution. But in fact in any way Bicycle is not advanced than car. If it is raining, the rider will suffer from wet, on the other hand, bike can not carry much goods.

According to the our country's developing rate, I firmly believe that Bicycle will replaced by car or motorcycle in that nearly future. But undoubtedly it continue the important means of transport in China for a long time.

实例二

题目: Reading Selectively Or Extensively?

提纲: (1) 有人认为读书要有选择

(2) 有人认为应当博览群书

(3) 我的看法

范文 1

When it comes to reading, some people think that reading selectively is a good way, but some other people do not agree with them, they think that reading extensively is better.

Those people, who think that reading selectively is better, believe that good books are as many as bad books. Those good books can give us pleasure and knowledge, while those bad books can only lead us to the wrong way. So, they suggest that we should only choose the good books to read and never touch the bad books.

But, the other people, who hold that reading extensively is better, think that one kind of books can only give us one aspect of knowledge. Even the best book only contains one field of information. So, they can easily come to the conclusion that "to know more, to read more". So they believe that reading extensively is better.

To my point, we should choose good books to read and read good books as many as possible. By this way, we can increase the quality and quantity of reading.

范文 2

I think reading not only selectively but also extensively. Because the two sides are not contradict. Our time is limited. So we can not read every book in the world. However, we will not be interested in every book. We should read those books may be useful to ours, read those books which we like. But those books which we choose must be extensively so it can give ours all kinds of knowledge, news and so on, it also make ours become a wise man. On the one hand reading selectively let ours not waste our time which it is limited. Moreover it can emphasis among all books that we can read. On the other hand reading extensively can deal with all kinds of need in our life. They are all useful to ours.

Most people thought that read books should have been selected. But others belived reading extensitvely was correction.

范文 3

Selective books or reading extensively?

Sure, you can choice one from previous ideas,

On one hand, There are too book to read for us. We should choose those which we intrested, and it would be helpful for us.

On another hand. Someone's intresting was wide. Each book could bring you specific contain we couldn't reading at only one level.

I confirmed all of these ideas were good but weren't wise.

As a reader, the main task is to discover more and more books the second task is to held some which wonderful and helpful for us. Don't treat these books with rackless abandon.

The best technology of reading is connect.

范文 4

Some people think reading shall be choosed. Because some books are good to hummen beings and some books are harmful to people.

Some people think that men shoud read books widely. Because wide reading can help man get much knowledge. And man can use it to change the world.

It is my point that reading must be selectively. Because reading is important to man. Some books can help man but